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(54) **DYNAMIC TRANSACTION CARD WITH EMV INTERFACE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING**

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CPC **G07F 7/10** (2013.01); **G06K 19/0772** (2013.01); **G06Q 20/341** (2013.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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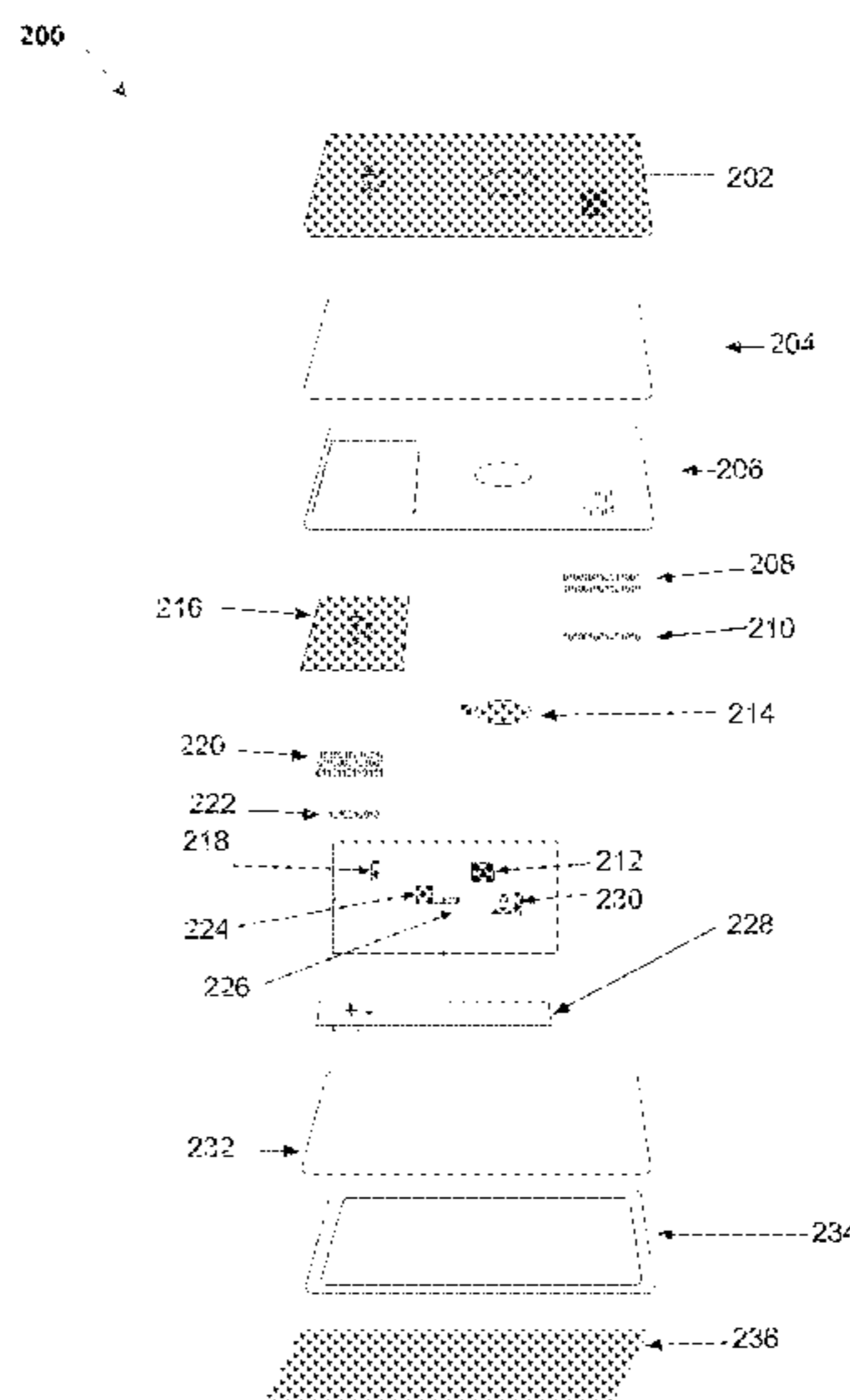
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A dynamic transaction card with EuroPay-Mastercard-Visa (“EMV”) technology that includes an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor to enable a multifunctional dynamic transaction card. A method of manufacturing a dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor. A dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface may be manufactured using a separate printed circuit board (PCB) layout with EMV contact patterns placed into the top surface of a molding to create the dynamic transaction card. The edges of the EMV contact patterns would be incorporated through holes, which are trimmed to scallops, to allow for surface mounting. The EMV interface may then include a connection between the EMV contact patterns and the EMV microprocessor such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns.

19 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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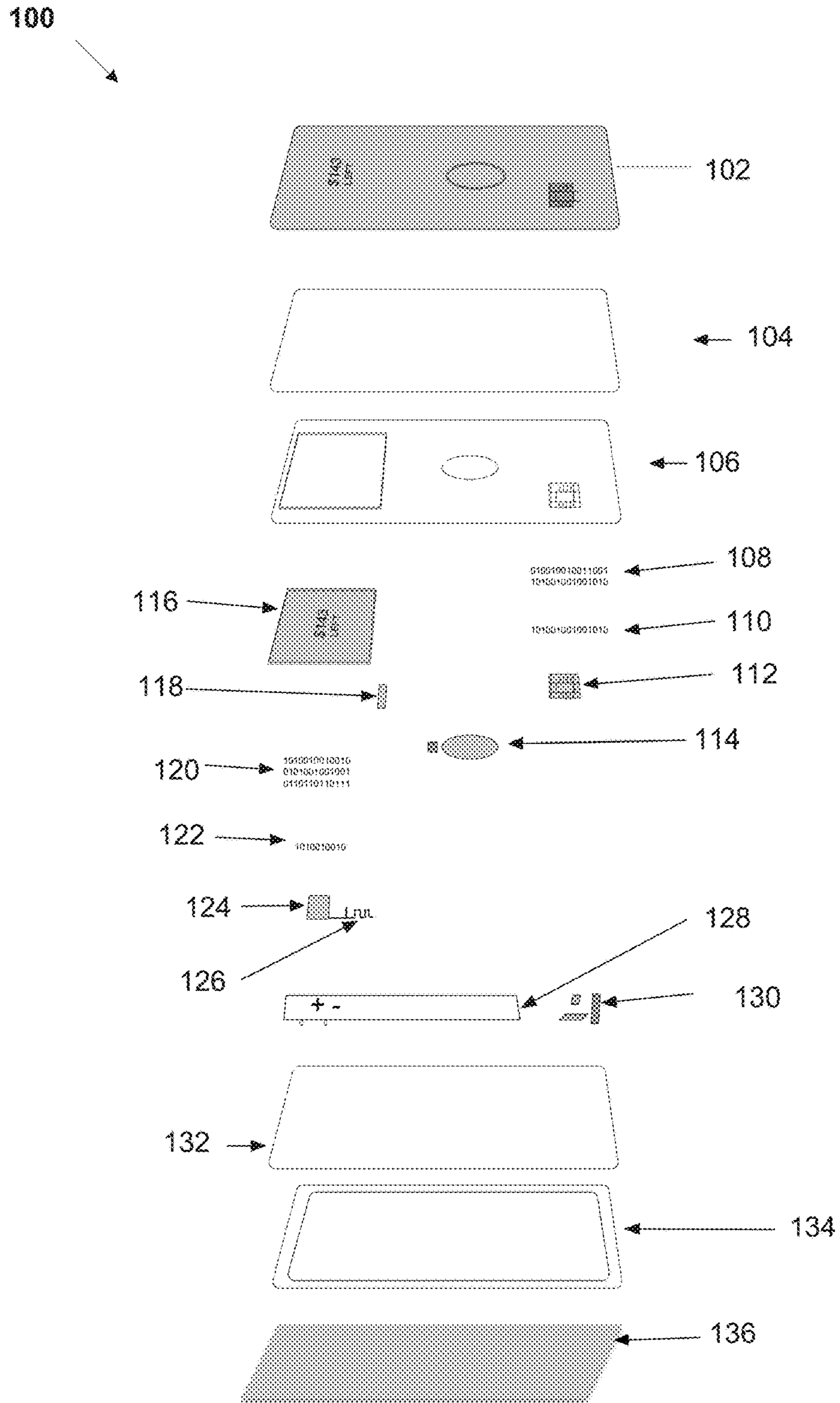


FIGURE 1

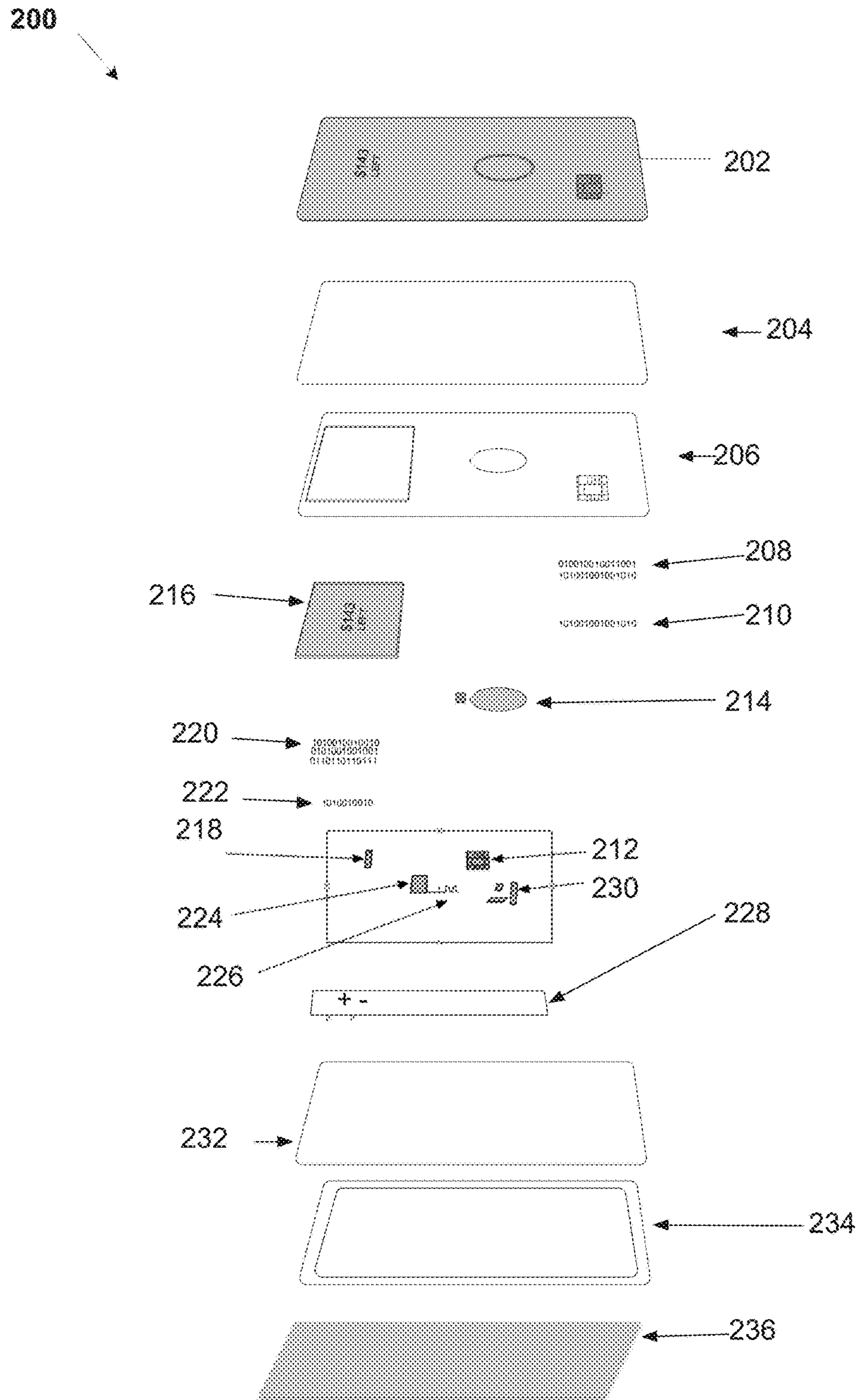


FIGURE 2

300
↓

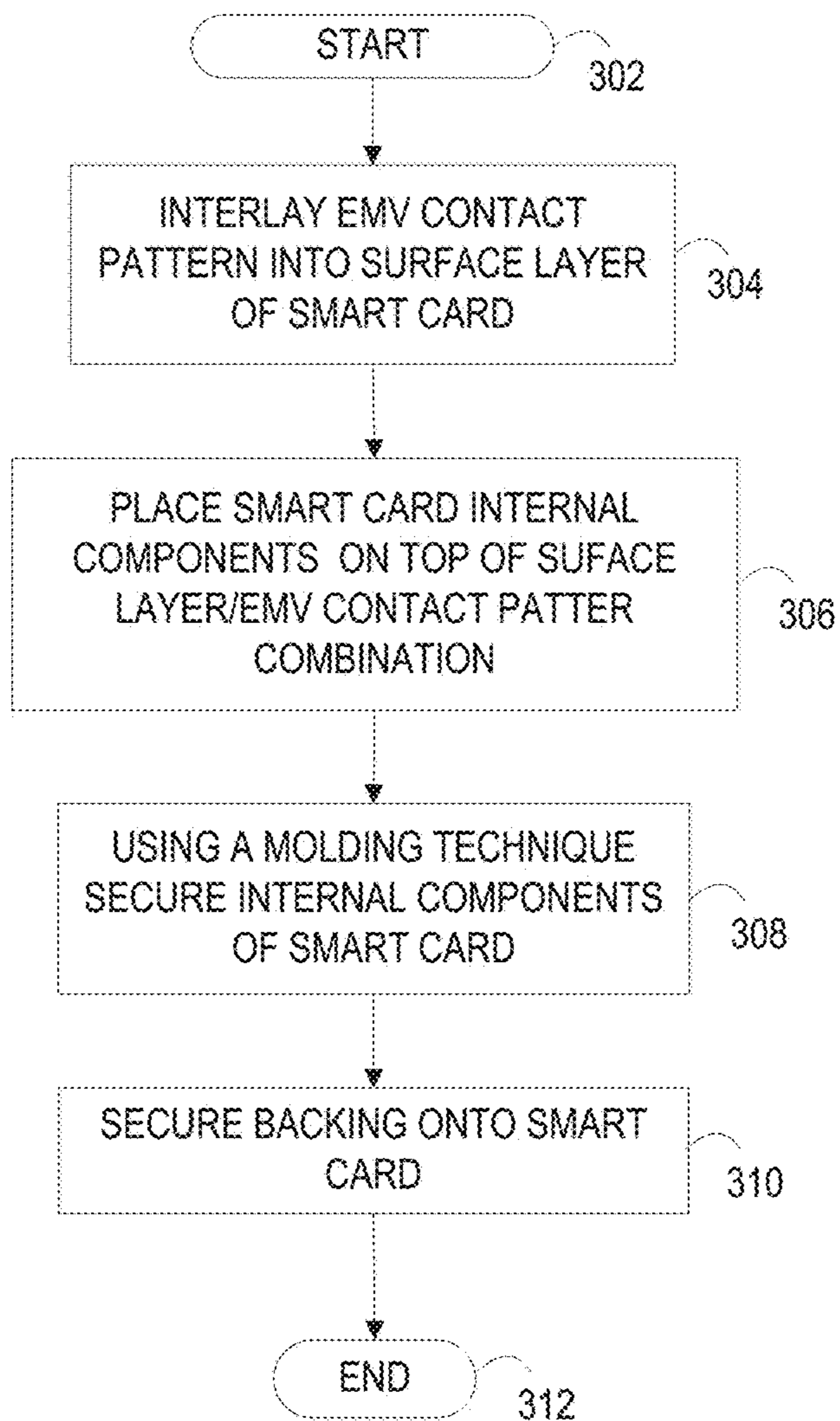


FIGURE 3

DYNAMIC TRANSACTION CARD WITH EMV INTERFACE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/270,648 entitled "Smart Card with EMV Interface and Method of Manufacturing" filed Dec. 22, 2015; and of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/147,568, entitled "A System, Method, and Apparatus for a Dynamic transaction card" filed Apr. 14, 2015. The entire contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

This application is related to U.S. application Ser. No. 15/098,935, entitled "Dynamic Transaction Card Power Management" filed Apr. 14, 2016, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/266,324, filed Dec. 11, 2015, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/270,307 filed Dec. 21, 2015, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/305,599, filed Mar. 9, 2016. The entire contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a dynamic transaction card with a EuroPay-Mastercard-Visa ("EMV") interface that separates an EMV processor within in a dynamic transaction card and EMV contacts externally facing on the dynamic transaction card.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Smart cards using EMV technology require carving a portion of the smart card out to fit an EMV chip including the EMV contacts and EMV processor. The EMV chip is placed in the carved-out portion of the smart card and, with the assistance of a glue material, is affixed to the smart card. Placing the EMV microprocessor directly beneath the EMV contact patterns, poses limitations on the size and location of other components of the smart card, such as the display components and the sensors, as well as on the thickness of the card. For example, the EMV contacts have to be placed in a specific location on the card such that the contact will be read by the EMV terminal when the card is inserted into the terminal. This specific location may not be the optimal location for placing the EMV microprocessor directly beneath the contact patterns when trying to decrease thickness of the card.

These and other drawbacks exist.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a dynamic transaction card with EMV technology that includes an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor to enable a multifunctional dynamic transaction card. Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a method of manufacturing a dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor. A dynamic transaction card may include an embedded microprocessor chip (e.g., on EMV chip) or integrated circuit (IC) having an interface connecting the contacts associated with the microprocessor chip and the microprocessor chip itself such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns. A dynamic transaction card with an EMV

interface may be manufactured using a separate printed circuit board ("PCB") layout with EMV contact patterns placed into the top surface of a molding to create the dynamic transaction card. A dynamic transaction card may include various components, to provide card capabilities, such as transaction capabilities, security capabilities, and reprogramming capabilities. These components may be understood to refer to computer executable software, firmware, hardware, and/or various combinations thereof. A dynamic transaction card may include a number of layers including a transparent overlay and backing that encapsulate a number of components, both hardware and software, such as, for example, potting, Java Applets, Java Applet integration, an EMV chip, a sensor, a display, display driver, firmware, a bootloader, a microcontroller an antenna, an energy storage component, power management, a flexible printed circuit board, and a chassis.

A dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface may be manufactured using a separate printed circuit board layout with EMV contact patterns placed into the top surface of a molding to create the dynamic transaction card. The edges of the EMV contact patterns may be incorporated through holes, which are trimmed to scallops, to allow for surface mounting. The EMV interface may then include a connection between the EMV contact patterns and the EMV microprocessor such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns. By freely placing the EMV microprocessor, such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns, the landscape of the interior of the dynamic transaction card may be altered in order to optimize other components of the dynamic transaction card. For example, by relocating the EMV microprocessor, the power source (e.g., energy storage component) may be expanded, the display components may be relocated and expanded, and/or sensors may be relocated.

Once the EMV contact patterns are interlaid within the surface layer of the dynamic transaction card, the internal components may be placed as the internal components of the card. Using a manufacturing process, such as reaction injection molding (RIM), the internal components may be secured within the card. A bottom layer and/or card backing may then be placed on the card and the card may be sealed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments of the present disclosure, together with further objects and advantages, may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in the several Figures of which like reference numerals identify like elements, and in which:

FIG. 1 depicts an example embodiment of a dynamic transaction card according to embodiments of the disclosure;

FIG. 2 depicts an example embodiment of a dynamic transaction card according to embodiments of the disclosure; and

FIG. 3 depicts an example method for manufacturing a dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The following description is intended to convey a thorough understanding of the embodiments described by providing a number of specific exemplary embodiments and

details involving a dynamic transaction card with EMV technology that includes an EMV interface connecting EMV contacts and an EMV processor to enable a multifunctional dynamic transaction card. It should be appreciated, however, that the present disclosure is not limited to these specific embodiments and details, which are exemplary only. It is further understood that one possessing ordinary skill in the art, in light of known systems and methods, would appreciate the use of the invention for its intended purposes and benefits in any number of alternative embodiments, depending on specific design and other needs. A financial institution and system supporting a financial institution are used as examples for the disclosure. The disclosure is not intended to be limited to financial institutions only. For example, many other account providers or smart card providers may exist, such as retail stores, transportation providers (e.g., a fare card), a housing provider, and the like.

Additionally, a dynamic transaction card is used as an example of a card with an embedded microprocessor chip. A dynamic transaction card may include any type of card with an embedded microprocessor chip including, for example, cards used in transportation systems, hotel systems, and the like.

FIG. 1 depicts an example electronic dynamic transaction card **100**. For example, dynamic transaction card **100** may include a card as described in U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/147,568, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference herein. As shown in FIG. 1, dynamic transaction card **100** may include a top output layer **102**. The top output layer may be a film covering, a plastic covering, and/or the like. The top output layer **102** may be constructed of scratch-resistant and/or scratch-proof materials. Materials that may be used as a top outer layer **102**, may include polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polylactic acid (PLA), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Polyethylene terephthalate glycol-modified (PET-G), polyester film or plastic sheet (e.g., Mylar), and/or the like. A dynamic transaction card **100** may further include a top protective layer **104**, such as a clear scratch-resistant coating and/or scratch-proof material to protect the underlying components. For example, various scratch-resistant materials include materials coated with a scratch resistant chemical coating, such as a UV curable chemical coating. Scratch-proof materials may include a mineral glass, a sapphire glass material, PVC, PET, polycarbonate, polyester film or plastic sheet Mylar), polyvinylidene fluoride/difluoride (e.g., Kynar), and/or PET-G.

A dynamic transaction card **100** may include a potting **106** or filler epoxy around the electrical components to provide strength and/or water resistance. A potting **106** may include a light guide, which may be constructed of optical grade materials such as acrylic, resin, polycarbonate, epoxies, and/or glass. Potting **106** may also include injection molding, such as over molding and/or multi-shot to encapsulate the internal components of card **100**. For example, injection molding may include ABS, thermoplastic elastomers (TPE), thermoplastic vulcanizate (TPV), thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU), PET, polycarbonates (PC), epoxy resin, polyester resin, mod/or silicone. A dynamic transaction card **100** may further include a Java Applet **108** and Java Applet integration **110**. Although a Java Applet **108** is used through the specification, any other similar type of code application may be used. Moreover, although Java Applet integration **110** is used throughout this specification, any type of interface may be used to allow the microcontroller to interact with the EMV chip. A Java Applet **108** may include code that executes payments, such as payment made using an EMV

chip. A Java Applet **108** may include account-provider specific code to execute display functionality specific to the account provider. Java Applet integration **110** may include coded interfaces to allow the microcontroller to interact with the EMV chip **112**.

An EMV chip **112** may include a number of contacts that may be connected and activated using an interface. EMV chip **112** may be linked to EMV contact patterns on the top outer layer **102** of the dynamic transaction card where an EMV interface (e.g., conductive connections) may be used to connect the EMV contact patterns to the EMV chip **112**. The EMV contact patterns on the top outer layer **102** may interact with a terminal configured to read an EMV chip **112**. The edges of the EMV contact patterns may be incorporated through holes in the surface layer, which may be trimmed to scallops, to allow for surface mounting. An EMV interface may be included as a connection between the EMV contact patterns and an EMV microprocessor such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns.

During an EMV transaction, application cryptograms may be used to send and receive data packets between a dynamic transaction card **100** and a terminal, such as a merchant terminal. For example, data packets may include user authentication information which an acquisition system and/or issuing financial institution may use to authenticate a dynamic transaction card **100** during a transaction. Various cryptographic protocols and/or methods may be used in this data transmission and reception process. Moreover, during a transaction issuing financial institutions and/or acquisition systems may return script commands to the EMV chip **112** via a terminal. These script commands and/or data packets may be transmitted between parties over a network. Script commands may be used, for example, to block transactions, change transaction data stored on the EMV chip (e.g., transaction history, account limits, account balance, and/or the like). Offline data authentication may also take place using, for example public key cryptography to perform payment data authentication. For example, offline data authentication may use Static Data Authentication (SDA) Dynamic Data Authentication (DDA), and/or Combined Data Authentication (CDA).

Dynamic transaction card **100** may also include one or more sensors **114** to receive input. Sensors **114** may include an activation sensor and/or an operation sensor, which may be combined and/or separate. An activation sensor may activate a dynamic transaction card **114** and an operation sensor may instruct a dynamic transaction card **200** to perform an action based on the received input. An activation sensor may require a security input, such as a biometric input (e.g., fingerprint, eye scan, voice recognition, and/or the like), input indicative of a paired mobile device (e.g., BLE and/or Bluetooth pairing), input indicative of a password (e.g., a password received via a sensor on a dynamic transaction card and/or a password received on a paired mobile device), and/or the like. An operation sensor may change a display **116** based on received input, conduct a transaction via, for example an EMV chip **112** and/or contactless payment technologies based on received input, attempt a pairing of a card **100** and a mobile device, and/or the like.

By way of example, a sensor **114** may include a capacitive touch sensor, a piezoelectric sensor, load cells, a light sensor, a temperature sensor, a resistive touchscreen, including for example an analogue matrix real (AMR) sensors, and/or the like. Sensors **114** may include accelerometers to detect motion input.

Although the sensor **114** is depicted at a particular spot in a dynamic transaction card **100**, a sensor **114** may be placed at any portion of the card to detect, for example, touch, light, heat, energy, and/or the like. For example, a sensor may be placed around the outer edges of a dynamic transaction card **100** or at any spot within a dynamic transaction card **100**. Sensor **114** also may include the entire exterior surface of dynamic transaction card **100**.

A display **116** may be provided within a dynamic transaction card **100**. Although the display as shown includes, for example, a dot matrix display, a number of other display options may be included in the dynamic transaction card **200**. For example, lighting, such as LED lighting, OLED lighting, Electroluminescent (EL) displays, and/or the like, may be used as display components. Display components may also include electronic paper, Mirasol, TF LCD, Quantum Dot Display, and/or the like. Where lighting is used, various lighting technologies may be used to create a display that indicates a number of things to a cardholder. For example, edge lighting may be used to create a specific visual component in the display. A number of LED or OLED lights may be used to illuminate various portions of the display in order to output information to a card holder.

By way of example, a display **116** may be illuminated using a particular color to relay to the cardholder balance information of an account associated with a dynamic transaction card such as an RGB LED matrix panel and/or RGB LED displays. A red light display may indicate that the account balance is within a first predetermined dollar amount or a first predetermined percentage of the total spending limit, a particular budget, a particular budget category, and/or the like. A yellow light display may indicate that the account balance is within a second predetermined dollar amount or a second predetermined percentage of the total spending limit, a particular budget, a particular budget category, and/or the like. A green light display may indicate that the account balance is within a third predetermined dollar amount or a third predetermined percentage of the total spending limit, a particular budget, a particular budget category, and/or the like. Various colors and or number of categories may be used to output this information to a cardholder. A display **116** may include other display component, such as, for example, LCD technology, ePaper technology (e.g., e-ink), vacuum florescent display technology, and/or the like.

By way of example, a display may include a number of LED or OLED lights that may be lit in a particular pattern to indicate transaction mod/or account information. For example, a display may include a circle, semicircle, or other shape of LED or OLED lighting, where the number of lights illuminated indicates a dollar amount or a percentage of the total spending limit, a particular budget, a particular budget category, and/or the like.

A display may be altered and/or modified, for example, depending on which account or card is selected to be used. For example, dynamic transaction card **100** includes a debit account, a first credit account, and a second credit account, display components **116** may reflect the card number, security code, expiration date, and/or other necessary data indicative of the account (e.g., second credit account) that is being used to execute a transaction. A display may be altered and/or modified when, for example, a dynamic transaction card **100** receives new card data and/or new account data from an account holder's mobile device via a wireless connection. For example, where an account has been marked as associated with fraudulent activity, an account holder and/or issuing financial institution may deactivate the card

associated with the account and issue a new card. Accordingly, new card data may be transmitted from the issuing financial institution to, for example, an account holder's mobile device via a network, and then from an account holder's mobile device to dynamic transaction card **100** via a wireless connection. A display may also be altered and/or modified when dynamic card **100** activates a new account.

For example, when an account holder applies for a new account e.g., a new credit card account, a new checking account, and/or the like), if approved, new account data may be transmitted to a smart card (e.g., a dynamic transaction card as described herein). New account data may be received at an account holder's mobile device from an issuing financial institution via a network, using a mobile application, mobile optimized website, and/or the like). New account data may then be transmitted from an account holder's mobile device to a dynamic transaction card via a wireless connection (e.g., optical, BLE, RFID Wifi, and/or the like) or a contact connection (e.g., using a terminal in contact with an EMV chip and/or other microchip).

As described herein, dynamic transaction card **100** may be fully or partially pre-loaded with account and/or card data. For example, an applet and placeholder data (or actual data) may be stored within dynamic transaction card **100**. Accordingly, when an account holder wishes to activate a new account (e.g., account holder who maintains a first credit account may wish to apply for a second credit account), the new account data and/or activation signal may be received from an account holder's mobile device via a wireless connection or a contact connection (e.g., using a terminal in contact with an EMV chip and/or other microchip) and a new account and/or card may be activated and able to be displayed on dynamic transaction card **100**.

A dynamic transaction card **100** may include a display driver **118** that translates instructions from a microcontroller **124** into display images to be displayed using display components **116**. A display driver **118** may include an integrated circuit (IC), a state machine, and/or the like that provides an interface function between the display and the microcontroller **124**. A display driver **118** may include memory (e.g., RAM, Flash, ROM, and/or the like) and/or firmware that includes font display data.

A dynamic transaction card **100** may include firmware **120** and/or a bootloader **122**. A bootloader **122** may include code to be executed as a dynamic transaction card **100** is activated and before any operating system, firmware, or other code is executed on the dynamic transaction card **100**. A bootloader may be activated via a sensor **114** and energy storage component **128** of a dynamic transaction card **100**. Bootloader **122** may be activated and/or load an application and/or program upon detection that card **100** has been inserted into a terminal, charger, and/or the like. Bootloader **122** may be activated using only one technique described herein, using multiple techniques described herein, and/or using a card holder or card provider selected technique(s) described herein. Bootloader **122** may only be active during a short interval after the card **100** powers up. Card **100** may also be activated using program code that may be flashed directly to a microprocessor such as microcontroller **124**, EMV chip **112**, and/or the like. Card **100** may not use a bootloader **122** but instead may cycle between a sleep state and an active state using program code and/or memory. A dynamic transaction card **200** may include a microcontroller **124** and an antenna **126**. Antenna **126** may include, for example, a loop antenna, a fractal antenna, and/or the like. Antenna **126** may transmit to and receive signals from a mobile device to conduct transactions and display data as

described throughout the specification. Microcontroller **124** may communicate with EMV chip **112**, Java Applet **108**, Java Applet integration **110**, sensor(s) **114**, power management **130**, antenna **126**, energy storage component **128**, display **116**, display driver **118**, firmware **120**, bootloader **122**, and/or any other component of dynamic transaction card **100**. Microcontroller **124** may control the card operations to conduct transactions and/or display data as described herein.

Dynamic transaction card **100** may include an energy storage component **128**. Although energy storage component is depicted as a single component, energy storage component **128** may include a series of energy storage components. Moreover, although energy storage component **128** is pictured in a certain configuration, energy storage component **128** may be configured in any manner to optimize energy storage capacity for dynamic transaction card **100**. Energy storage component **128** may include a lithium polymer battery, a lithium-metal battery, lithium-ceramic battery, and/or any other type of battery. Energy storage component **128** may be constructed out of rigid materials, semi-flexible materials, and/or flexible materials. Energy storage component **128** may provide power to card components contained within dynamic transaction card **100**. Energy storage component **128** may be a combined, for example, battery/potting component to support dynamic transaction card **100**.

Dynamic transaction card **100** may include a power management component **130** that may manage the charging and discharging of energy storage component **128**. Power management component **130** may convert voltage to a **0020** circuit board (PCB) **132** may be included in dynamic transaction card **100**. A flexible PCB **132** may include a PCB mounted in a flexible plastic substrate, such as for example, a polyimide, polyether, ether ketone, and/or a transparent conductive polyester film. A flexible PCB **132** may be printed, using, for example screen printing, 3D printing, and/or the like, to arrange circuits on a material, such as polyester. Flexible PCB **132** may include electronic components and connections that power dynamic transaction card **100**. Flexible PCB **132** may control and/or provide integration between the components of card **100**. For example flexible PCB **132** mechanically supports and electronically connects the electronic components of card **100** using, for example, conductive tracks, pads, and/or other features. PCB **132** may be combined with an energy component (e.g., energy storage component, power component, etc.) as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 62/266,324, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference herein. A flexible printed circuit (FPC) may be used in place of or in conjunction with flexible PCB **132**. FPC **132** may be fabricated with photolithographic technology, such as light exposure of a film material laminated to substrate and/or conductive layers. FPC **132** may be printed, silkscreened, and/or the like. FPC **132** may be used as a structural member for the electronic components of card **100** and/or for the card system as a whole **100**.

Dynamic transaction card **100** may include a chassis **134** as a frame or supporting structure. Chassis **134** may be a mount for a flexible PCB **132** and may be constructed out of flexible or semi-flexible material as well. A chassis **134** may be used to support the outer film layers to provide a smooth base for the front and back films. Chassis **134** may be constructed out of a number of materials including, but not limited to, styrene, polycarbonate, polyester, PET, any material that is easily molded, deposited, or laser cut (e.g., organic or inorganic material such as paper, plastic, and/or

engineered ceramics). Chassis **134** may be constructed out of a conductive material. Chassis **134** may increase the rigidity of dynamic transaction card **100** to prevent damage. Chassis **134** may also be used to detect if dynamic transaction card **100** is being held by including sensors **114** around chassis **134**. Where chassis **134** is constructed out of a conductive material, a dielectric constant of chassis **134** and/or card **100** may be monitored to detect handling of card **100**. Strain gauges may be used to indicate a torque and/or movement indicating a handling of a card. Chassis **134** may be included within or separate from a card backing **136**. Card backing **136** may include a magnetic stripe that may be read using a magnetic stripe reader. A magnetic strip may store tracks of data that are used to conduct a transaction using a dynamic transaction card **100**. The tracks of data may include a first track capable of storing alphanumeric characters as well as symbols (e.g., ?, !, &, #, and/or the like), such as account numbers, account holder name, expired on data, security data, and/or other account and/or card related data. The tracks of data may include a second track capable of storing numeric characters such as account numbers, expiration data, security data, and/or other account and/or card related data. The tracks of data may include a third track of data capable of storing numeric characters such as an account number, a PIN, a country code, a currency code; an authorization amount, a balance amount, and/or other account and/or card related data.

A magnetic stripe may be dynamically altered. For example, a dynamic transaction card **100** that is paired to a mobile device via, for example, Bluetooth, BLE, RFID, and/or other wireless technologies, may receive new track data. The new track data may be unformatted, encrypted, encoded, and/or the like when the new track data is transmitted from the mobile device to the dynamic transaction card **100**. Upon receipt of the new track data, the new track data may be routed to a microprocessor, such as EMV chip **112** and/or microcontroller **124**. EMV chip **112** and/or microcontroller **124** may convert, decrypt, and/or decode the received new track data to ensure compliance with any standards. Once decrypted, decoded, and/or formatted, the new track data may be save on the tracks of the magnetic stripe. The magnetic stripe may be deleted and then the new track data may be recorded onto the tracks. In this manner, track data stored on a magnetic stripe may be altered at any time, for example, upon pairing a dynamic transaction card **100** with a mobile device.

Card backing **136** may be made of similar material to that of the output layer **102** and/or the top protective layer **104**. Card backing **136** may be made out of a plastic material.

Although the components of dynamic transaction card **100** are illustrated in a particular fashion, these components may be combined and or placed throughout a dynamic transaction card **100** in any manner, such as those depicted in, for example, FIG. 2.

For example, FIG. 2 illustrates a dynamic transaction card **200** having an output layer **202** which may be similar to output layer **102**; an outer protective layer **204** which may be similar to outer protective layer **104**; potting **206** which may be similar to potting **106**; Java Applets **208** which may be similar to Java Applets **108**; Java Applet integration **210** which may be similar to Java Applet integration **110**; an EMV chip **212** which may be similar to EMV chip **112**; a sensor **214** which may be similar to sensor **114**; display **216** which may be similar to display **116**; display driver **218** which may be similar to display driver **118**; firmware **220** which may be similar to firmware **120**; bootloader **222** which may be similar to bootloader **122**; microcontroller

224 which may be similar to microcontroller 124; antenna 226 which may be similar to antenna 126, energy storage component 8 which may be similar to energy storage component 128; power management 230 which may be similar to power management 130; a flexible PCB 232 which may be similar to flexible PCB 132; chassis 234 which may be similar to chassis 134; and/or card backing 236 which may be similar to card backing 136,

FIG. 3 illustrates an example method 300 for manufacturing and a dynamic transaction card with an EMV interface connecting EMV contact patterns with an EMV microprocessor such that the contact patterns and microprocessor do not have to be placed adjacent to one another.

The method may begin at block 302. At block 304, an EMV contact pattern may be interlaid into a surface layer of a dynamic transaction card. A surface layer may be constructed out of a number of materials. For example, a surface layer may be constructed using a synthetic or semi-synthetic organic material, such as for example, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene; high-density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, high impact polystyrene, polyamides, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyethylene/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polycarbonate, and/or polycarbonate/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene. The edges of the EMV contact patterns may be incorporated through holes in the surface layer, which are trimmed to scallops, to allow for surface mounting.

At block 306, the internal components of a dynamic transaction card, such as those described herein, may be placed atop of the surface layer/EMV contact pattern combination. An EMV interface may be included as a connection between the EMV contact patterns and an EMV microprocessor such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns. An EMV interface may include, for example, wire such as copper tracer wire that may connect EMV contact patterns and an EMV microprocessor such that the EMV microprocessor does not have to be placed directly beneath the EMV contact patterns. This configuration may allow an EMV chip to be placed in different locations in the dynamic transaction card.

The EMV interface that connects the EMV contact patterns and the EMV microprocessor may be utilized to access signals transmitted between the EMV processor and the EMV terminal via the EMV contact patterns. For example, communications signals may be picked off from a wire connecting the EMV contact patterns and the EMV microprocessor.

At block 308, the components of a dynamic transaction card may be secured using a molding technique. For example, reaction injection molding (RIM), may be used to mold the components into a particular arrangement within the dynamic transaction card. For example, various polymer mixtures may be used to create a plastic material that will hold the components in place. Using a reaction injection molding technique, the internal molding may be irreversibly cured. The internal molding may take the place of the potting described herein such that no additional potting material is needed. Reaction injection molding may include injecting the mixture, under a certain pressure, into the molding where the material is then cured.

At block 310, a backing may be secured onto the EMV card. For example, the manufacturing process may mold or melt or adhere the top surface layer and backing to secure the internal components. The top and bottom layers, such as the outer protective layer and card backing layer described

with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2, may be constructed out of a plastic material as well. The method may end at block 316.

It is further noted that the systems and methods described herein may be tangibly embodied in one of more physical media, such as, but not limited to, a compact disc (CD) a digital versatile disc (DVD), a floppy disk, a hard drive, read only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), as well as other physical media capable of storing software, or combinations thereof. Moreover, the figures illustrate various components, servers, computers, processors, et al.) separately. The functions described as being performed at various components may be performed at other components, and the various components may be combined or separated. Other modifications also may be made.

The present disclosure is not to be limited in terms of the particular embodiments described in this application, which are intended as illustrations of various aspects. Many modifications and variations can be made without departing from its spirit and scope, as may be apparent. Functionally equivalent methods and apparatuses within the scope of the disclosure, in addition to those enumerated herein, may be apparent from the foregoing representative descriptions. Such modifications and variations are intended to fall within the scope of the appended representative claims. The present disclosure is to be limited only by the terms of the appended representative claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such representative claims are entitled. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to be limiting.

With respect to the use of substantially any plural and/or singular terms herein, those having skill in the art can translate from the plural to the singular and/or from the singular to the plural as is appropriate to the context and/or application. The various singular/plural permutations may be expressly set forth herein for sake of clarity.

It may be understood by those within the art that, in general, terms used herein, and especially in the appended claims (e.g., bodies of the appended claims) are generally intended as "open" terms (e.g., the term "including" should be interpreted as "including but not limited to," the term "having" should be interpreted as "having at least," the term "includes" should be interpreted as "includes but is not limited to," etc.). It may be further understood by those within the art that if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is intended, such an intent may be explicitly recited in the claim, and in the absence of such recitation no such intent is present. For example; as an aid to understanding, the following appended claims may contain usage of the introductory phrases "at least one" and "one or more" to introduce claim recitations. However, the use of such phrases should not be construed to imply that the introduction of a claim recitation by the indefinite articles "a" or "an" limits any particular claim containing such introduced claim recitation to embodiments containing only one such recitation, even when the same claim includes the introductory phrases "one or more" or "at least one" and indefinite articles such as "a" or "an" (e.g., "a" and/or "an" should be interpreted to mean "at least one" or "one or more"); the same holds true for the use of definite articles used to introduce claim recitations. In addition, even if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is explicitly recited, such recitation should be interpreted to mean at least the recited number (e.g., the bare recitation of "two recitations," without other modifiers, means at least two recitations, or two or more recitations). Furthermore, in those instances where a convention analogous to "at least one of

A, B, and C, etc.” is used, in general such a construction is intended in the sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention e. “a system having at least one of A, B, and C” would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). In those instances where a convention analogous to “at least one of A, B, or C, etc.” is used, in general such a construction is intended in the sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention (e.g., “a system having at least one of A, B, or C” would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). It may be further understood by those within the art that virtually any disjunctive word and/or phrase presenting two or more alternative terms, whether in the description, claims, or drawings, should be understood to contemplate the possibilities of including one of the terms, either of the terms, or both terms. For example, the phrase “A or B” may be understood to include the possibilities of “A” or “B” or “A and B.”

The foregoing description, along with its associated embodiments, has been presented for purposes of illustration only it is not exhaustive and does not it the invention to the precise form disclosed. Those skilled in the art may appreciate from the foregoing description that modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings or may be acquired from practicing the disclosed embodiments. For example, the steps described need not be performed in the same sequence discussed or with the same degree of separation. Likewise various steps may be omitted, repeated, or combined, as necessary, to achieve the same or similar objectives. Accordingly, the invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, but instead is defined by the appended claims in light of their full scope of equivalents.

In the preceding specification, various preferred embodiments have been described with references to the accompanying drawings. It may, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto, and additional embodiments may be implemented, without departing from the broader scope of the invention as set forth in the claims that follow. The specification and drawings are accordingly to be regarded as an illustrative rather than restrictive sense.

The invention claimed is:

1. A dynamic transaction card comprising:
 - a top surface layer having a EuroPay-MasterCard-Visa (“EMV”) contact pattern;
 - a backing layer;
 - an EMV microprocessor located between the top surface layer and the backing layer;
 - a display configured to indicate account balance or transaction information; and
 - an EMV interface connecting the EMV contact pattern and the EMV microprocessor, wherein:
 - the EMV contact pattern is not layered on top of the EMV microprocessor;
 - the EMV interface provides access to signals transmitted between the EMV microprocessor and an EMV terminal; and
 - wherein the EMV contact pattern has edges that are trimmed to scallops to provide surface mounting.
2. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein the EMV interface comprises conductive connections.
3. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein the EMV contact pattern interacts with an EMV terminal configured to read the EMV microprocessor.

4. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein the top surface layer is constructed out of polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, high impact polystyrene, polyamides, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyethylene/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polycarbonate, and/or polycarbonate/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.

5. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein the edges of the EMV contact pattern are constructed as holes in the top surface layer.

6. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, further comprising a potting layer around the EMV microprocessor to secure the microprocessor and/or provide water resistance.

7. The dynamic transaction card of claim 6, wherein the potting layer is constructed out of a light guide, acrylic, resin, polycarbonate, epoxies, glass, and/or injection molding.

8. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein the top surface layer and/or the backing layer are constructed out of a plastic material.

9. A method of manufacturing a dynamic transaction card: trimming edges of a EuroPay-MasterCard-Visa (“EMV”) contact pattern to scallops to provide surface mounting; combining a top surface layer and the EMV contact pattern;

interlaying dynamic transaction card internal components on top of the top surface layer and EMV contact pattern combination, wherein the dynamic transaction card internal components comprise an EMV microprocessor, a display configured to indicate account balance or transaction information, and an EMV interface connecting the EMV microprocessor to the EMV contact pattern, and wherein the EMV microprocessor is not layered directly beneath the EMV contact pattern and the EMV interface provides access to signals transmitted between the EMV microprocessor and an EMV terminal;

securing, using a molding, the dynamic transaction card internal components of the dynamic transaction card.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the EMV interface comprises conductive connections.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the EMV contact pattern interacts with an EMV terminal configured to read the EMV microprocessor.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein the surface layer is constructed out of polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, high impact polystyrene, polyamides, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyethylene/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polycarbonate, and/or polycarbonate/acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.

13. The method of claim 9, further comprising constructing the edges of the EMV contact pattern as holes in the surface layer.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein molding comprises reaction injection molding (RIM).

15. The method of claim 9, further comprising securing, using a potting layer, the dynamic transaction card internal components of the dynamic transaction card.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the potting layer is constructed out of a light guide, acrylic, resin, polycarbonate, epoxies, glass, and/or injection molding.

17. The method of claim 9, further comprising securing a backing onto the dynamic transaction card.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising molding the top surface layer and the backing to secure the components.

19. The dynamic transaction card of claim 1, wherein a portion of the top surface layer other than the EMV contact pattern and/or the backing layer are constructed out of a plastic material.

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